

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

putrefactive bacteria entered the egg in its passage down the oviduct and before the shell was formed.

But to conclude that all eggs when laid contain putrefactive bacteria is not warranted. It is a matter of common household observation that a few eggs do not decay, no matter how long they may be kept, and the further fact that eggs packed in some dry material, as sawdust, salt, etc., and those greased or coated with gelatin, etc., seem to keep longer than those left in the open air, would seem to indicate that the bacteria enter through the shell.

I regret that these experiments were not completed.

The point is one of considerable hygienic and even commercial importance and one that needs but a little careful work to settle beyond question.

CHARLES T. McCLINTOCK.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 11.

Correlation of Tejon Deposits With Eocene Stages of the GULF SLOPE.

While comparing the Texan Eccene fossils with type specimens and others in the collection of the U.S. National Museum and in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences I have been impressed with the remarkable sameness in faunal characters throughout the vast extent of the lower Claiborne, or Lisbon, horizon; many of the species from South Carolina are identical with those from the banks of the Rio Grande, and the rocks from Ft. Téjon, California, furnish a very similar fauna with several identical and many more analogous species. Gabb's Cardita hornii is Venericardia planicosta Lam. as held by Conrad; the type specimen is slightly malformed and imperfect, but others from the same locality are quite typical planicosta. Gabb's Architectonica cognata is Conrad's Šolarium alveatum; Gabb's Architectonica hornii, Conrad's Solarium amænum; Gabb's Neverita secta, Conrad's Natica cetites, and so on. Gabb's peculiar and characteristic little Whitneya ficus is known from Alum Creek Bluff, Colorado

River, Bastrop Co., Tex., and is in itself a strong argument for the synchrony of the Texan and California beds from which it is derived. Moreover, in deposits of this horizon on both sides of the Rockies, there are similar developments in the genera Crassatella, Cytherea, Pyrula, Levifusus, Rimella and others.

With the above facts in mind I cannot help suggesting that those who have an opportunity to study the Eocene series of California (Téjon deposits) would do well to look for the Midway stage which ranks second in persistency among the subdivisions of the Eocene along the Gulf slope. In other words search should be made along the Chico-Téjon contact for such species as Enclimatoceras ulricii, Cuculleea macrodonta, Ostrea pulaskensis, together with varieties of Venericardia planicosta, Turritella mortoni, T. humerosa, and other Midway forms.

GILBERT D. HARRIS.

Geological Survey of Texas, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.

### AN ADDITION TO THE MYOLOGY OF THE CAT.

In St. George Mivart's book on the cat there is to be found one of the most extensive articles on feline myology ever written, nevertheless there seems to be a muscle in the hind foot not mentioned in his work or anywhere else It takes its origin by a broad as far as I can ascertain. flat bundle of fibres from the outer side of the Os Calcis immediately below the anterior prominence, these run obliquely forwards forming a comparatively broad, thin tendon, which blends on the plantar surface with, for the most part, the Flexor-longus-pollicis, where it joins the Flexor-longus-digitorum-pedis, but a few fibres of the tendon go to the latter muscle.

It is innovated by a branch from the external plantar. That this muscle is not an abnormity I am quite sure as it has been found in 25 subjects from the vicinity of New York and one from Italy. Joseph W. Thompson.

Clifton, Staten Island.

# **Delicious** Drink.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

with water and sugar only, makes a delicious, healthful and invigorating drink.

Allays the thirst, aids digestion, and relieves the lassitude so common in midsummer.

Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me. As a beverage it possesses charms beyond anything I know of in the form of medi-

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

#### EXCHANGES.

EACHANGES.

[Free of charge to all, if of satisfactory character.
Address N. D. C. Hodges, 874 Broadway, New
York.]

"The Conchologist: a Journal of Malacology,"

Vols. 1 and 2, with wood cuts and plates, value 12 | will exchange for any works or pamphlets on American Slugs or Anatonry of American Fishes. W. E. Collinge, Mason College, Birmingham, England.

Collinge, Mason College, Birmingham, England.

Bay, Missouri Bot. Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Wants.

For sale or exchange for works on entomostraca, Wolle's "Desmids of the U.S.," Hentz "Spiders of the U.S.," The Amer. Entomologist & Botanist, from Cuba or Mexico? Is it possible to procure Vol. 2, The Amer. Entomologist, Vol. 1, Harris's aboriginal implements of copper from Cuba or Mexico? Is it possible to procure Vol. 2, The Amer. Entomologist, Vol. 1, Harris's aboriginal implements of copper from Cuba or Mexico? Is it possible to procure Vol. 2, The Amer. Entomologist, Vol. 1, Harris's aboriginal implements of copper from Cuba or Mexico? Answers to these questions will greatly copy formerly owned by Townend Glover. C. aid the preparation of a report for a scientific institution. C. B. Moore, 1321 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ican Slugs or Anatonry of American Fishes. W. E. Collinge, Mason College, Birmingham, England.

I wish to exchange a New Model Hall Typewriter, price \$30, for a Daylight Kodak, 4x5 preferred. George A. Coleman, Dep't. Agric., Div. of Ornithology, Washington, D. C.

Exchange—The undersigned is desirous of obtaining correspondents interested in macro-lipidoptera, in Alaska, the far Western, Southwestern and Southern States. Will also exchange rare lepidoptera for entomological literature. Levi W. Mengel, Reading, Penn.

Wanted to exchange—Medical books, Obstetrical Transactions, London, Works of Sir J. Y. Simpson, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence. Handbook for the Physiological Laboratory, by Burnton, Foster, Klein and Sanderson, Quain's Anatomy, and about fifty others. Catalogues given. Wantefeelogical, Botanical and Microscopical books in exchange. Dr. A. M. Edwards, 11 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

A complete set of Bulletins of U. S. Geological, Survey, various reports and bulletins of surveys of Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Alabama, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Texas; iron ores of Minnesota; Wailes' Agriculture and Geology of Mississispipi (rare). To exchange for price and survey is and polical and books on Entomology or for Lepidoptera. Rev. John Davis, the Deanery, Little Rock, Ark.